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Washington, Thursday, July 8, 1937

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States was signed on September 17, 1787, and had by June 21, 1788, been ratified by the necessary number of States; and

WHEREAS George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States on April 30, 1789:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, hereby designate the period from September 17, 1937, to April 30, 1939, as one of commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing and the ratification of the Constitution and of the inauguration of the first President under that Constitution.

In commemorating this period we shall affirm our debt to those who ordained and established the Constitution "in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity".

We shall recognize that the Constitution is an enduring instrument fit for the governing of a far-flung population of more than one hundred and thirty million engaged in diverse and varied pursuits, even as it was fit for the governing of a small agrarian nation of less than four million.

It is therefore appropriate that in the period herein set apart we shall think afresh of the founding of our Government under the Constitution, how it has served us in the past and how in the days to come its principles will guide the nation ever forward.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2242]

[F. R. Doc. 37-2078; Filed, July 7, 1937; 10:37 a. m.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Customs.

[T. D. 49069]

REVOCATION OF DRAWBACK AUTHORIZATIONS, PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED, COVERING THE ALLOWANCE OF DRAWBACK ON IMPORTED PIECE GOODS WHICH ARE IMPERIAL FINISHED, SHRINKPROOFED OR SUBJECTED TO A SIMILAR PROCESS, SUCH AS SANFORIZING

JULY 2, 1937.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

In the case of Howard Hardy & Co., Inc., v. United States, T. D. 48978, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals affirmed the decision of the United States Customs Court in the same cause, that imported piece goods which have been Imperial finished have not been "manufactured or produced in the United States", within the meaning of section 313 (a), title III, Tariff Act of 1930, and in the case of the Frank Textile Corporation v. United States, T. D. 48562, the United States Customs Court held to the same effect in connection with imported piece goods which have been shrinkproofed. In view of these decisions, all rates and authorizations, published and unpublished, providing for the allowance of drawback on imported piece goods which are Imperial finished or shrinkproofed are hereby revoked, so far as they relate to the allowance of drawback on imported piece goods to which such processes have been applied. Entries filed under the provisions of such rates and authorizations should be liquidated in accordance with the procedure provided for in article 830 (e), Customs Regulations of 1931.

All rates and authorizations, published and unpublished, providing for the allowance of drawback on imported piece goods which are subjected to a process similar to Imperial finishing or shrinkproofing, such as the process of Sanforizing, are also revoked hereby, so far as they relate to the allowance of drawback on imported piece goods which have been subjected to such a process. Entries filed under the provisions of these rates and authorizations should be liquidated in accordance with the procedure set forth in article 830 (f) of the customs regulations.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2073; Filed, July 6, 1937; 3:59 p. m.]

Office of the Secretary.

[1937—Department Circular No. 1]

VALUES OF FOREIGN MONEYS

JULY 1, 1937.

Pursuant to Section 522, Title IV, of the Tariff Act of 1930, reenacting Section 25 of the act of August 27, 1894, as

1391

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Department of the Interior:	Page
Division of Grazing:	
Idaho Grazing District No. 1, modification.....	1392
General Land Office:	
California State park system, instructions under Act of Congress providing for selection of lands.....	1392
Taylor Grazing Act, regulations governing filing of applications for entry, selection, or location.....	1395
Department of Agriculture:	
Agricultural Adjustment Administration:	
Agricultural conservation program, 1937:	
Northeast region, Bulletin No. 101:	
Connecticut—Supplement (5), Massachusetts—Supplement (5).....	1397
New Hampshire—Supplement (3), New Jersey—Supplement (4), New York—Supplement (7), Rhode Island—Supplement (7), Vermont—Supplement (3).....	1397
Maine—Supplement (6).....	1398
Pennsylvania—Supplement (12).....	1398
Pennsylvania—Supplement (13).....	1398
Farm Credit Administration:	
Production Credit Associations:	
Conversion of Class B stock.....	1398
Retirement of Class A stock.....	1399
President of the United States:	
Proclamation:	
Constitution, one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of.....	1391
Securities and Exchange Commission:	
Order for continuance, offering sheet by:	
General Industries Corp., Ltd. (Gulf-Wise-Vinson Farm).....	1399
Orders terminating proceedings after amendment, offering sheets by:	
Grimes, Park T. (Shell-Sanger Tract).....	1399
Thompson, T. G. (Ohio-Buttram-Winters Tract)....	1399
Treasury Department:	
Bureau of Customs:	
Revocation of drawback authorizations covering allowance on imported piece goods which are Imperial finished, shrinkproofed or subjected to a similar process.....	1391
Office of the Secretary:	
Values of foreign moneys.....	1391

amended, the following estimates¹ by the Director of the Mint of the values of foreign monetary units are hereby proclaimed to be the values of such units in terms of the money of account of the United States that are to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise

¹ See Page 1393.

exported to the United States during the quarter beginning July 1, 1937, expressed in any such foreign monetary units: *Provided, however,* That if no such value has been proclaimed, or if the value so proclaimed varies by five per centum or more from a value measured by the buying rate in the New York market at noon on the day of exportation, conversion shall be made at a value measured by such buying rate, as determined and certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and published by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of Section 522, Title IV, of the Tariff Act of 1930.

[SEAL]

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2077; Filed, July 7, 1937; 9:38 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Division of Grazing.

IDAHO GRAZING DISTRICT No. 1

MODIFICATION

June 10, 1937.

Under and pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), and subject to the limitations and conditions therein contained, Departmental order of April 8, 1935, establishing Idaho Grazing District No. 1 is hereby revoked so far as it affects the following described lands, such revocation to be effective upon the withdrawal of the lands for the Nampa Rod and Gun Club, of Nampa, Idaho, as a rifle range:

BOISE MERIDIAN

T. 2 N., R. 2 W., sec. 26, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

CHARLES WEST,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2074; Filed, July 7, 1937; 9:35 a. m.]

General Land Office.

INSTRUCTIONS UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS PROVIDING FOR THE SELECTION OF LANDS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE USE OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE PARK SYSTEM¹

JUNE 22, 1937.

Register, United States Land Office, Los Angeles, California.

SIR: The act of Congress approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2027), entitled "An Act To provide for the selection of certain lands in the State of California for the use of the California State park system" reads as follows:

That subject to valid rights existing on the date of this Act, the State of California may within five years select for State park purposes by legal subdivisions all or any portion of the public land not reserved for public purposes in the following townships: Township 9 south, range 9 east; township 9 south, range 10 east; township 10 south, range 9 east; township 10 south, range 10 east; township 10 south, range 11 east; township 11 south, range 9 east; township 11 south, range 10 east; and township 11 south, range 11 east, San Bernardino meridian.

Upon the submission of satisfactory proof that the land selected contains characteristic desert growth and scenic or other natural features which it is desirable to preserve as a part of the California State park system the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents to issue therefor: *Provided,* That there shall be reserved to the United States all coal, oil, gas, or other mineral contained in such lands, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same at such times and under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further,* That any patent so issued shall contain a provision reserving to the United States for the use of the United States and its permittees, including Imperial Irrigation District, the perpetual right to flow or permit water to flow over or pond or permit water to be ponded upon any part of the lands so patented with right to go upon same and to locate, relocate, construct, reconstruct, and maintain any works necessary or convenient to the full use thereof including telephone and electrical transmission lines, and shall also contain provision for

¹ Approved June 29, 1936; (49 Stat. 2027).

(Continued on page 1393)

VALUES OF FOREIGN MONETARY UNITS (AT PAR AS REGARDS GOLD UNITS; NONGOLD UNITS HAVE NO FIXED PAR WITH GOLD)

Country	Monetary unit	Value in terms of U. S. money	Remarks
Argentina Republic.	Peso	\$1.6335	Given valuation is of gold peso. Paper nominally convertible at 44% of face value. Conversion suspended Dec. 16, 1929.
Australia	Pound	8.2397	Control of gold stocks and exports authorized Dec. 17, 1929.
Austria	Schilling	.2882	Exchange control established Oct. 9, 1931.
Belgium	Belga	.1695	By decree of Mar. 31, 1936, 1 belga equals 5 Belgian francs.
Bolivia	Boliviano	.6180	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 23, 1931.
Brazil	Milreis	.0672	Based upon official rate for milreis in terms of the dollar as announced by the Bank of Brazil. Conversion of Stabilization-Office notes into gold suspended Nov. 22, 1930.
British Honduras	Dollar	1.6931	Conversion of notes suspended.
Bulgaria	Lev	.0122	Exchange control established Oct. 15, 1931.
Canada	Dollar	1.6931	Embargo on export of gold, Oct. 19, 1931; redemption of Dominion notes in gold suspended Apr. 10, 1933.
Chile	Peso	.2060	Conversion of notes suspended July 30, 1931.
China	Yuan		Silver standard abandoned by decree of Nov. 3, 1935; bank notes made legal tender under Currency Board control; exchange rate for British currency primarily fixed at about 1 s. 2½ d., or about 29½¢ U. S., per yuan.
Hong Kong	Dollar		Treasury notes and notes of the three banks of issue made legal tender by silver nationalization ordinance of Dec. 5, 1935; exchange fund created to control exchange rate.
Colombia	Peso	1.6479	Obligation to sell gold suspended Sept. 24, 1931.
Costa Rica	Colon	.7879	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 18, 1914; exchange control established Jan. 16, 1932.
Cuba	Peso	1.0000	By law of May 25, 1934.
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	.0351	By decree of Oct. 9, 1936.
Denmark	Krone	.4537	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 29, 1931.
Dominican Republic	Dollar	1.6931	U. S. money is principal circulating medium.
Ecuador	Sucre	.3386	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Feb. 9, 1932.
Egypt	Pound (100 piasters)	8.3692	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
Estonia	Kroon	.4537	Conversion of notes into gold suspended June 28, 1933.
Finland	Markka	.0426	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Oct. 12, 1931.
France	Franc		Monetary law of Oct. 1, 1936, provided for new gold content of franc to be fixed within the limits of 43 and 49 milligrams of gold .900 fine.
Germany	Reichsmark	.4033	Exchange control established July 13, 1931.
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	8.2397	Obligation to sell gold at legal monetary par suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
Greece	Drachma	.0220	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Apr. 26, 1932.
Guatemala	Quetzal	1.6931	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Mar. 6, 1933.
Haiti	Gourde	.2000	National bank notes redeemable on demand in U. S. dollars.
Honduras	Lempira	.8466	Gold exports prohibited Mar. 27, 1931; lempira circulates as equivalent of half of U. S. dollar.
Hungary	Pengő	.2961	Exchange control established July 17, 1931.
India (British)	Rupee	.6180	Obligation to sell gold at legal monetary par suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
Indo-China	Piaster	.6633	Piaster pegged to French franc at the rate of 1 piaster=10 French francs. Information with regard to the relationship of piaster to franc subsequent to September 25, 1936, not yet available.
Irish Free State	Free State Pound	8.2397	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
Italy	Lira	.0526	New gold content of 46.77 milligrams of fine gold per lira established by monetary law of Oct. 4, 1936.
Japan	Yen	.8440	Embargo on gold exports Dec. 13, 1931.
Latvia	Lat		Currency pegged to sterling Sept. 28, 1936, at 2,522 lati=£100.
Liberia	Dollar	1.6931	British money is principal circulating medium.
Lithuania	Litas	.1693	Free export of gold suspended Oct. 1, 1935.
Mexico	Peso		Decree of Aug. 28, 1936, left the monetary unit, the peso, to be later defined by law.
Netherlands and colonies	Guilder (florin)	.6806	Suspension of convertibility of notes into gold and restrictions placed on free gold exports—Sept. 26, 1936.
Newfoundland	Dollar	1.6931	Newfoundland and Canadian notes legal tender.
New Zealand	Pound	8.2397	Conversion of notes into gold suspended and export of gold restricted, Aug. 5, 1914; exchange regulations Dec. 1931.
Nicaragua	Cordoba	1.6933	Embargo on gold exports Nov. 13, 1931.
Norway	Krone	.4537	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 29, 1931.
Panama	Balboa	1.6933	U. S. money is principal circulating medium.
Paraguay	Peso (Argentine)	1.6335	Paraguayan paper currency is used; exchange control established June 28, 1932.
Persia (Iran)	Rial	.0824	Obligation to pay out gold deferred Mar. 13, 1932; exchange control established Mar. 1, 1936.
Peru	Sol	.4740	Conversion of notes into gold suspended May 18, 1932.
Philippine Islands	Peso	.5000	By act approved March 16, 1935.
Poland	Zloty	.1899	Exchange control established Apr. 27, 1936.
Portugal	Escudo	.0748	Gold exchange standard suspended Dec. 31, 1931.
Rumania	Leu	.0101	Exchange control established May 18, 1932.
Salvador	Colon	.8466	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Oct. 7, 1931.
Siam	Baht (Tical)	.7491	Conversion of notes into gold suspended May 11, 1932.
Spain	Peseta	.2267	Exchange control established May 18, 1931.
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.9613	British pound sterling and Straits dollar and half dollar legal tender.
Sweden	Krona	.4537	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 29, 1931.
Switzerland	Franc		Order of Federal Council enacted Sept. 27, 1936, instructed the Swiss National Bank to maintain the gold parity of the franc at a value ranging between 190 and 215 milligrams of fine gold.
Turkey	Piaster	.0744	100 piasters equal to the Turkish £; conversion of notes into gold suspended 1916; exchange control established Feb. 26, 1930.
Union of South Africa	Pound	8.2397	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Dec. 28, 1932.
Union of Soviet Republics	Chervonetz	8.7123	On Oct. 28, 1936, the Council of People's Commissars issued a decree fixing the value of the ruble in foreign exchanges at four and one-quarter French francs.
Uruguay	Peso	1.7511	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Aug. 2, 1914; exchange control established Sept. 7, 1931.
Venezuela	Bolivar	.3267	Premium on foreign currencies established Aug. 29, 1934, by agreement of banks.
Yugoslavia	Dinar	.0298	Exchange control established Oct. 7, 1931.

THIS TABLE ACCOMPANIES F. R. DOC. 37-2077, PRINTED ON PAGE 1391.

(Continued from page 1392)

reversion of title to the United States upon a finding by the Secretary of the Interior that for a period of more than one year the land has not been used by the State for park purposes: And provided further, That in order to consolidate park areas or to eliminate private holdings therefrom lands patented hereunder

may be exchanged with the approval of and under rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for privately owned lands in the area hereinbefore described of approximately equal value containing the natural features sought to be preserved hereby. The lands so acquired to be subject to all the conditions and reservations prescribed by this Act, including the reversionary clause hereinbefore set out.

The public lands in the area described, not reserved for public purposes and not embraced in entries or claims based upon rights existing on the date of the act and thereafter legally maintained are, in view of the 5-year period fixed, withheld from disposition under the public land laws other than that authorized until June 30, 1941. You will make appropriate notations as to this reservation upon the records of your office.

As shown by the records of this office, a considerable portion of the public lands within the area involved is embraced within a first form withdrawal for the Yuma Project under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), also within Public Water Reserves Nos. 90 and 114, which reservations are protected under the terms of the act. For the purpose of this act it is not considered that the public lands involved are affected by the withdrawal made by Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended.

Applications to select lands within the area described, under this grant, should be filed in your office by the proper State officer, in accordance with the regulations governing selections of lands by states, approved June 23, 1910 (39 L. D. 39), as applying to "special grants" or "grants in quantity", except that because of the mineral reservation made by the act no non-mineral affidavit will be required. No affidavit as to springs or water holes will be required in connection with applications filed under this act. There must be furnished, however, an affidavit showing that the land is unappropriated, that it is not occupied by and does not contain improvements placed thereon by any Indian, and that no part of the land is claimed, occupied, or being worked under the mining laws. Each selection list must be accompanied with proof that the land selected contains characteristic desert growth and scenic or other natural features which it is desired to preserve as a part of the California State park system. Payment of fees will be required in the sum of \$2 for each 160 acres, or fraction thereof.

The selections in any one list under said granting act should not contain more than 6,400 acres in accordance with the regulations above referred to, 39 L. D. 39, and in each selection list it should be stated that the selections are made under said act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2027). A certificate of the selecting agent of the State, showing that the selections are made under and pursuant to the laws of the State must be furnished with each selection unit.

Upon acceptance of the selections you will prepare a notice for publication thereof.

Any patent issued to the State under this act shall contain the mineral reservation and the reservation as to water rights, as well as the forfeiture provision, prescribed by the act.

No provision is made at this time for development of the reserved mineral deposits in lands to be conveyed under the terms of this act, and until such regulations shall have issued, the reserved mineral deposits will not be subject to disposition.

Under the provisions of the act, the State of California, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and under rules prescribed by the Secretary, may exchange lands which may be patented to the State under the provisions thereof, for privately-owned lands within the area therein described of approximately equal value, containing the natural features sought to be preserved by the act. The lands to be acquired by the State through such exchange will be subject to the same conditions and reservations prescribed by said act, including the reversionary clause.

A proposal for an exchange desired to be made by the State in accordance with these provisions of the act must be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for consideration. Such a proposal for exchange should be filed in your office together with an affidavit by the agent of the State showing that the lands patented to the State under said act and those desired to be acquired by the State in exchange, are of approximately equal value, and that the tracts to be acquired

contain characteristic desert growth and scenic or other natural features desired to be preserved as a part of the California State park system.

The proposal for exchange should be in the form of a joint application signed by the proper State official and by the owner of the land which the State desires to acquire in exchange, definitely describing by legal subdivisions of the Government surveys the lands relinquished by the State and those desired by the State in exchange therefor. Such joint application should be filed in your office in triplicate, two copies of which you will transmit to this office, one copy to be given the serial number of the original selection of the State, the second copy to be assigned a new serial number under which patent would be issued to the party exchanging with the State and the third copy should be forwarded to the Division of Investigations. Such joint application should be accompanied with a deed of reconveyance to the United States of the tract patented to the State under said act of June 29, 1936 (Public, No. 839, 49 Stat. 2027), and with a deed of conveyance to the United States from the owner of the tract desired by the State in exchange, such deeds to be duly executed in accordance with the laws of the State, and both deeds to be unrecorded. There should also be filed a certificate by the proper State officer and a certificate by the county recorder showing no encumbrances of the land reconveyed by the State to the United States.

There must be filed a duly-authenticated abstract of title to the tract conveyed to the United States and desired by the State in exchange, showing title to such land in the party conveying to the United States. The certificate of authentication of the abstract must be signed by the recorder of deeds under his official seal and must show that the title memorandum is a full, true, and complete abstract of all matters of record or on file in his office, including conveyances, mortgages, or other encumbrances. The custodian of tax records must certify that all taxes levied or assessed against the land or that could operate as a lien thereon, have been paid in full, and that there are no unredeemed tax sales and no tax deeds outstanding as shown by the records of his office. The absence of judgment liens or pending suits against the grantor, which might affect the title to the land, must be shown by the official certificates of the clerks of the courts of record whose judgments under the laws of the United States or of the state constitute a lien on the land conveyed. Such abstract may be authenticated by an abstractor or abstract company approved under section 42 of the mining regulations of April 11, 1922 (49 L. D. 15, 69).

Upon receipt of a joint application for exchange in the General Land Office, accompanied with the required evidence, a report will be requested from the Division of Investigations as to the comparative values of the lands involved, those relinquished by the State, and those desired by the State in lieu thereof.

Publication of notice of the proposed exchange will not be required and payment of fees will not be required in connection therewith.

If all be regular and the report of the Division of Investigations be satisfactory, the proposed exchange will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration. Upon the approval of the exchange by the Secretary of the Interior, the deeds of conveyance will be returned for recording and the abstract of title to be brought down to show such recordation.

Upon the receipt in this office of the recorded deeds, a patent will be issued to the State for the tract desired in exchange, such patent to contain the mineral reservation, the reservation as to water rights, and the forfeiture provision prescribed by the act, and as contained in the patent issued to the State for the land originally selected. A patent also will be issued to the party exchanging with the State, for the tract reconveyed by the State to the United States,

such patent to contain the reservation as to water rights and telephone and electrical transmission lines referred to in said act of June 29, 1936.

Very respectfully,

FRED W. JOHNSON, *Commissioner*.

Approved: June 22, 1937.

T. A. WALTERS,
First Assistant Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2075; Filed, July 7, 1937; 9:35 a. m.]

[Circular No. 1353 Revised]

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT,
GOVERNING THE FILING OF APPLICATIONS FOR ENTRY, SELEC-
TION, OR LOCATION

JUNE 29, 1937.

Registers, U. S. Land Offices.

SIRS: Section 7 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to examine and classify any lands withdrawn or reserved by Executive order of November 26, 1934 (No. 6910), and amendments thereto, and Executive order of February 5, 1935 (No. 6964), or within a grazing district, which are more valuable or suitable for the production of agricultural crops than for the production of native grasses and forage plants, or more valuable or suitable for any other use than for the use provided for under this act, or proper for acquisition in satisfaction of any outstanding lien, exchange or scrip rights or land grant, and to open such lands to entry, selection, or location for disposal in accordance with such classification under applicable public-land laws, except that homestead entries shall not be allowed for tracts exceeding 320 acres in area. Such lands shall not be subject to disposition, settlement, or occupation until after the same have been classified and opened to entry: *Provided*, That locations and entries under the mining laws, including the act of February 25, 1920, as amended, may be made upon such withdrawn and reserved areas without regard to classification and without restrictions or limitation by any provision of this act. Where such lands are located within grazing districts reasonable notice shall be given by the Secretary of the Interior to any grazing permittee of such lands. The applicant, after his entry, selection, or location is allowed, shall be entitled to the possession and use of such lands: *Provided*, That upon the application of any applicant qualified to make entry, selection, or location, under the public-land laws, filed in the land office of the proper district, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause any tract to be classified, and such application, if allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, shall entitle the applicant to a preference right to enter, select, or locate such lands if opened to entry as herein provided.

1. *Lands subject to classification and opening.*—The purpose of the act of June 26, 1936, in amending Section 7 of said act of June 28, 1934, is to authorize and empower the Secretary of the Interior to classify and open to entry, selection or location under any of the public land laws, upon application or otherwise, any of the public lands withdrawn or reserved by Executive Orders of November 26, 1934, and February 5, 1935, as amended, also lands within grazing districts, and, as to such lands, after reasonable notice has been given to any permittee or permittees entitled to participate in the grazing use of the land. Lands embraced in a grazing lease shall be subject to classification and disposal thereunder, provided that before the allowance of any entry, selection or location under said section 7 evidence must be furnished that the applicant has agreed to compensate the lessee for any grazing improvements placed on the lands entered, selected or located, under the authority of the lease and for any injury caused to the lessee's grazing operations by reason of the loss of the leased lands from his lease-hold. In event the interested parties are unable to reach an agreement as to the amount of such compensation the amount shall be fixed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office subject to the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, whose decision shall be final. All such agreements, to be effective, must be ap-

proved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It must be determined that the application is an allowable one before payment by the applicant is required, and no application will be allowed in the absence of satisfactory evidence that payment has been made. The failure of the applicant to pay the lessee in accordance with the agreement shall be just cause for rejection of the application for entry, selection or location. The authority granted by this act may be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior on his own initiation at any time.

2. *Execution and filing of applications to enter.*—Any person, State or company qualified to make entry, selection or location under any of the public land laws may file in the district land office an application, *in duplicate*, to make entry, selection or location for land located either within or without a grazing district, which is otherwise subject to disposition under the law under which the application is made, accompanied with the necessary filing fee and commissions, and the affidavits required by Circulars 1066 and 1231 and the law under which the application is filed. The entire amount paid will be carried in the "unearned money" account and will be repaid by Treasury check, if the application be not allowed. The original of the application only need be sworn to. The act precludes the entry under the homestead laws of a greater area than 320 acres.

3. *Execution and filing of petitions for classification.*—The petition for classification and opening to entry, selection or location, must set forth all material matter whereby it may be determined whether the lands sought are more valuable or suitable for the production of agricultural crops than for the production of native grasses and forage plants, or more valuable or suitable for any other use than for the use provided for under this Act, or proper for acquisition in satisfaction of any outstanding lien, exchange or scrip rights or land grant, and proper for acquisition under the law as applied for. All applications for entry, selection or location must be accompanied by the applicant's petition for classification and opening to entry of the lands applied for in the form of an affidavit executed *in duplicate* and corroborated by at least two witnesses who are familiar with the character of the land. The original of the petition only need be sworn to. No blank forms of such affidavits or petitions are issued by this office, but for convenience in filing it is desired that they be prepared on sheets not over 8½ x 11 inches in size. The petition should set forth in detail the character of each subdivision included in the application to make entry. Petitions which are defective will be returned to the applicant for correction, or he may be required to furnish supplemental evidence concerning matters not discussed or which have not been described in sufficient detail. The petition should make full disclosures as to any water holes, springs or water supply developed or improved by the holder of any grazing permit or his predecessor in interest, or by any other person. If any part or parts of the land are irrigated, their location, area, source of water supply, and other pertinent facts should be stated. If any part or parts thereof are under constructed or proposed irrigation ditches or canals, the relation of the same and whether the land is irrigable therefrom should be explained. The relation of the tract to surface streams or springs rising on or flowing across them or in their vicinity should be indicated. If such sources of water supply are inadequate for the irrigation of the lands applied for, full particulars should be given. The location and depth of wells, elevation of water plane relative to the surface, and other pertinent facts which will disclose the quantity and quality of the water supply, obtainable from either ordinary or artesian wells on the land, should be given. If there are no wells thereon such information should be furnished as to any other wells in that vicinity, and the possibility of irrigating the tract involved from underground sources should be fully discussed. If any attempts have been made to irrigate and reclaim the tract, or if it has been included in a former desert-land entry, the reasons for lack of suc-

cess should be stated. Care should be exercised in the preparation of the petition as inaccuracies and omissions will tend to retard action and may lead to rejection of the application.

4. *Action on applications and petitions for classification in homestead cases.*—In all cases of applications to make entries, selections, or locations of public lands accompanied by the petition for classification and opening of the land to entry, selection, or location, and necessary fees and commissions, such applications should be received, assigned a serial number, and noted upon your records, and if your records show no objections you will, if the application is one for homestead entry, regardless of whether the land is within or without a grazing district, transmit the duplicate copy of the application for entry and petition for classification and opening to the Director, Division of Grazing, and the original papers will be sent to the General Land Office with your report of action taken. The Director, Division of Grazing, will make his reports and recommendations to the Commissioner of the General Land Office as to the character and classification of the lands involved; that is, whether they may be classified and opened to homestead entry without detriment to the beneficial use of the land by local interests, to the protection, orderly use and regulation of the public ranges, to the creation and maintenance of grazing districts or to the conservation and development of natural resources.

If the land applied for is inside of a grazing district, the Director, Division of Grazing, will include in his report a statement as to whether or not there are any allowed privileges in the form of licenses or permits to graze on specified lands in the form of allotments and, if so, will give the names and addresses of all citizens, groups, associations, or corporations entitled to exercise such exclusive grazing privileges. Where the license or permit is to graze in common with others, the Division of Grazing will report that fact.

If the report from the Division of Grazing indicates that there is no objection to the classification and opening of the land and that there are no grazing allotment licensees' or permittees' rights involved, the General Land Office, through the Division of Grazing, will recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that the lands be classified and opened to entry as applied for. If the recommendation is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the General Land Office will fix a date for the opening of the land to entry, and on that date the petitioner's application for entry will be allowed, in the absence of record objections.

If the lands are within a grazing district and the Division of Grazing reports that there is no objection to the classification and opening of the lands, as applied for, and it appears that the rights of allotment licensees or permittees are involved, the General Land Office through its proper district land offices will cause proper notice to be given by registered mail of the contemplated classification and opening to entry to all allotment licensees or permittees entitled to exercise grazing privileges. Where the license or permit is to graze in common with others, notice will be given by publication in some newspaper of general circulation in the locality for the area affected. Such notice should allow a period of at least thirty days for the filing of objections to the proposed opening. If no objection be filed or if objection is made and found to be without merit, the classification and opening will be recommended by the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior, through the Division of Grazing and, upon approval thereof, a date will be fixed by the General Land Office for the opening of the land to entry. At least thirty days' notice shall be given by the Register to all allotment licensees or permittees that by that date their use of the land must be discontinued.

If the land involved is in a grazing lease, the General Land Office, through its proper district land office, will cause proper notice to be given to the lessee, by registered mail, of the contemplated classification and opening to entry. The lessee will be afforded due opportunity for the filing of protests, the same as is hereinabove provided for in the case of applica-

tions for lands in grazing districts. The procedure with respect to the opening of the lands to entry will also be the same as is hereinabove outlined.

5. *Action on applications and petitions for classification, in cases not under homestead laws.*—Where the application for entry is not under the homestead laws, the Director, Division of Investigations will be requested to cause a field examination to be made and report thereof submitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office as to whether any reason exists why such land should be retained in Federal ownership in aid of conservation and the development of the natural resources or whether it may be classified and opened to entry as requested, without detriment to the public interests. In addition, the report should give whatever information is required by the applicable laws and regulations.

If the land is inside of a grazing district, the Division of Grazing will be requested by the General Land Office to report as to whether there is any objection to the classification and opening of the land as applied for and whether or not there are any rights of allotment licensees or permittees involved and, if so, the said Division will include in its report the names and addresses of all such licensees or permittees. Where the license or permit is to graze in common with others, the Division of Grazing will report that fact. The General Land Office, through the proper district land office, will notify all such allotment licensees or permittees of the pending application. The procedure with respect to notice to allotment licensees, permittees and lessees and to the classification and opening of the lands to entry will be the same as in homestead cases.

6. *Action on applications, after classification of lands.*—If the Secretary of the Interior approves the classification of the land as subject to disposal under the public land laws, the General Land Office will pass upon the qualifications of the applicant and determine whether he may be allowed to acquire title to the land under the application. If it should be determined that the land may not be disposed of under the law specified by the applicant, the application for entry, selection or location will be rejected and the applicant allowed thirty days from receipt of notice within which to file response to the notice of the report furnished him. At the applicant's option he may either appeal from the finding to the Secretary of the Interior, alleging errors of law, or he may present further showing as to the facts by affidavit, accompanied by such evidence as is desired tending to disprove the adverse conclusion reached. Such appeal or further showing will be forwarded by you to this office. If the evidence submitted warrants it, favorable action may be taken, but if the conclusion be still adverse, it will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior with report. In cases where the applicant fails to furnish a showing or to appeal from the order of this office requiring him to furnish it within the thirty days allowed, or where the Secretary refuses to open the land to disposition, final action will be taken, and the case closed by this office. You will allow no such application until instructed to do so by this office.

7. *Rights secured by filing of application.*—The filing of an application for classification and opening of the land, accompanied by application to make entry, selection or location, does not give the applicant the right to occupy or settle upon the land applied for, but will segregate the lands applied for from other disposition under the public land laws, subject to prior valid adverse claim, except that at all times the mineral contents in the land shall be subject to prospecting, locating, developing, mining, entering, leasing or patenting under the provisions of the applicable laws. The applicant shall be entitled to the possession and use of the land only after his entry, selection or location has been allowed.

8. *Preference rights and restoration of lands to entry by general public.*—Lands classified as subject to homestead or desert land entry, under Section 7 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended, shall be opened to entry: FIRST, by the qualified applicant on whose application the lands were classified; and, SECOND, by qualified ex-service men of the war with

Germany entitled to exercise preference rights conferred by Public Resolution No. 85, approved June 12, 1930 (46 Stat. 580), under the homestead or desert land laws; and, THIRD, by the general public. If entry, selection or location by the person, State or company upon whose application the lands were classified is allowed, other applications should be promptly rejected. Of the applicants for classification, only the one upon whose request the tract is classified secures the preference right. While the preference right period of ex-service men of the war with Germany begins ninety days prior to the date of the opening of the lands to homestead or desert land entry, filings may be presented during the twenty days preceding such preference right period; that is, from the 110th to the 90th day prior to the date of the opening, and such filings will be treated as simultaneously filed at 9 A. M. on the 90th day prior to the date of opening, in the manner provided by Circular No. 324, approved May 22, 1914 (43 L. D. 254). The filings of the successful ex-service applicant may, therefore, be allowed only in event the preference right application of the party responsible for the classification is not allowable on or after the date of the opening. Applications may be filed by the general public within twenty days prior to the date of opening, and treated as simultaneously filed at 9 A. M. on the date of the opening. Later applications should be received and suspended pending action on the prior application. If withdrawal of an application under Section 7 of the act of June 28, 1934, be filed, you will promptly notify this office thereof, inviting special attention to the pendency of the petition for classification and opening and you will close the case on your records.

9. *Governing laws, to earn title.*—Upon allowance of an application to make entry, location or selection under this act, all the laws and regulations governing the particular kind of entry, location or selection applied for must be complied with in order to earn title to the lands sought.

10. *Governing regulations in cases of conflicts with prior mineral applications.*—In all proper cases of applications to make nonmineral entries or selections of public lands, filed subsequent to applications for mineral prospecting permits or leases, the instructions in Circulars Nos. 1021 (51 L. D. 167), 1031 (51 L. D. 202), and 1136 (52 L. D. 241), must be observed.

11. *Prior instructions superseded.*—These instructions supersede those of May 16, 1935 (55 L. D. 257), and the further revision approved October 26, 1936.¹

Very respectfully,

FRED W. JOHNSON, *Commissioner.*

I concur:

F. R. CARPENTER,

Acting Director, Division of Grazing.

I concur:

B. B. SMITH,

Director, Division of Investigations.

Approved: June 29, 1937.

T. A. WALTERS,

First Assistant Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2076; Filed, July 7, 1937; 9:35 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

NER-B-101—Connecticut, Supplement (5) Issued July 3, 1937
NER-B-101—Massachusetts, Supplement (5)

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—NORTHEAST REGION

BULLETIN NO. 101—CONNECTICUT, SUPPLEMENT (5)
BULLETIN NO. 101—MASSACHUSETTS, SUPPLEMENT (5)

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Do-

mestic Allotment Act, Bulletin No. 101—Connecticut¹ and Bulletin No. 101—Massachusetts,² as amended by the respective Supplements (1) to (4), inclusive, are hereby further amended as follows:

Section 4 of Part IV, "Provisions Affecting Payments", which reads as follows:

SECTION 4. *Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.*—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practice is adopted by such person which the Secretary determines tends to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

is stricken out and in lieu thereof the following is inserted:

SECTION 4. *Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.*—No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3rd day of July, 1937.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2088; Filed, July 7, 1937; 12:59 p. m.]

NER-B-101—New Hampshire, Supplement (3)
NER-B-101—New Jersey, Supplement (4)
NER-B-101—New York, Supplement (7)
NER-B-101—Rhode Island, Supplement (7)
NER-B-101—Vermont, Supplement (3)

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—NORTHEAST REGION

BULLETIN NO. 101—NEW HAMPSHIRE, SUPPLEMENT (3)
BULLETIN NO. 101—NEW JERSEY, SUPPLEMENT (4)
BULLETIN NO. 101—NEW YORK, SUPPLEMENT (7)
BULLETIN NO. 101—RHODE ISLAND, SUPPLEMENT (7)
BULLETIN NO. 101—VERMONT, SUPPLEMENT (3)

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Bulletin No. 101—New Hampshire,³ as amended by Supplements (1) and (2) thereto, Bulletin No. 101—New Jersey,⁴ as amended by Supplements (1) to (3), inclusive, Bulletin No. 101—New York,⁵ as amended by Supplements (1) to (6), inclusive, Bulletin No. 101—Rhode Island,⁶ as amended by Supplements (1) to (6), inclusive, and Bulletin No. 101—Vermont,⁷ as amended by Supplements (1) and (2), thereto, are hereby further amended as follows:

Section 4 of Part III, "Provisions, Affecting Payments", which reads as follows:

SECTION 4. *Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.*—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practice is adopted by such person which the Secretary determines tends to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

is stricken out and in lieu thereof the following is inserted:

SECTION 4. *Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.*—No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting,

¹ 2 F. R. 242 (DI).

² 2 F. R. 246 (DI).

³ 2 F. R. 249 (DI).

⁴ 2 F. R. 237 (DI).

⁵ 2 F. R. 309 (DI).

⁶ 2 F. R. 240 (DI).

⁷ 2 F. R. 79 (DI).

¹ 1 F. R. 1712.

or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3rd day of July, 1937.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2085; Filed, July 7, 1937; 12:43 p. m.]

NER-B-101—Maine, Supplement (6)

Issued July 3, 1937

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—NORTHEAST REGION

BULLETIN NO. 101—MAINE, SUPPLEMENT (6)

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Bulletin No. 101—Maine,¹ as amended by Supplements (1) to (5), inclusive, is hereby further amended as follows:

Section 5 of Part IV, "Provisions Affecting Payment", which reads as follows:

SECTION 5. *Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.*—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practice is adopted by such persons, which the Secretary determines tends to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

is stricken out and in lieu thereof the following is inserted:

SECTION 5. *Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.*—No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3rd day of July, 1937.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2086; Filed, July 7, 1937; 12:58 p. m.]

NER-B-101—Pennsylvania, Supplement (12) Issued July 7, 1937

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—NORTHEAST REGION

BULLETIN NO. 101—PENNSYLVANIA, SUPPLEMENT (12)

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Bulletin No. 101—Pennsylvania,² as amended by supplements (1) to (11), inclusive, thereto, is hereby further amended by adding the following at the end of Part I:

NITRATE OF SODA ON GREEN-MANURE CROPS

47. Applying not less than 150 pounds per acre of 16 percent nitrate of soda, or its equivalent per acre, to green-manure crops on land normally devoted to the production of commercial vegetables either at the time of seeding or immediately thereafter.

Payment, \$1.50 per acre.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of July 1937.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2084; Filed, July 7, 1937; 12:43 p. m.]

¹ 2 F. R. 159 (DI).² 2 F. R. 312 (DI).

NER-B-101—Pennsylvania—Supplement (13) Issued July 3, 1937

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—NORTHEAST REGION

BULLETIN NO. 101—PENNSYLVANIA—SUPPLEMENT (13)

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Bulletin No. 101—Pennsylvania,¹ as amended by Supplements (1) to (11), inclusive, is hereby further amended as follows:

Section 6 of Part V, "Provisions Affecting Payment", which reads as follows:

SECTION 6. *Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.*—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practice is adopted by such person which the Secretary determines tends to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

is stricken out and in lieu thereof the following is inserted:

SECTION 6. *Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.*—No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3rd day of July, 1937.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2087; Filed, July 7, 1937; 12:58 p. m.]

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION.

[FCA 47]

CONVERSION OF CLASS B STOCK—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 104-J OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration by the Farm Credit Act of 1933, particularly section 20 thereof, and pursuant to section 23 of said Act, the last sentence of the third paragraph of part (2) of subsection j of section 104 of the Rules and Regulations for Production Credit Associations is hereby deleted and the following paragraph is added at the end of such third paragraph:

When any class B stockholder shall have ceased for a period of two consecutive years to be a borrower from the association, and shall not have requested a conversion of his class B stock, the secretary of the association shall inform its board of directors of that fact and shall record the conversion of such class B stock on the books of the association, and shall then send to the corporation a request for the issuance of a class A stock certificate or certificates to such stockholder, together with proper evidence that such conversion has been recorded on the books of the association. All such conversions which are due to be made during any quarter of the association's fiscal year may be effected by the association at the end of such quarter; provided, however, that when a stockholders' meeting is held, or the fair book value of class B stock is determined, during such quarter, all conversions then due to be made shall be effected prior to such meeting or such determination.

[SEAL]

S. M. GARWOOD,
Production Credit Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2079; Filed, July 7, 1937; 12:04 p. m.]

¹ 2 F. R. 312 (DI).

[FCA 48]

RETIREMENT OF CLASS A STOCK OF PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 104-K OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration by the Farm Credit Act of 1933, particularly section 20 thereof, the following paragraph is hereby added at the end of subsection k of section 104 of the Rules and Regulations for Production Credit Associations:

Subject to the prior approval of the Production Credit Commissioner, the corporation may require an association to retire and cancel class A stock held by the corporation whenever, in the judgment of the corporation, the association has resources available for that purpose. When notified that the corporation requires retirement and cancellation of a stated amount of class A stock held by it, the association shall adopt a resolution instructing its secretary to order the corporation as transfer agent to retire and cancel class A stock in the stated amount, and to direct the corporation to pay to itself, for the account of the association, out of the funds or securities of the association in the corporation's possession, an amount equal to the par value of the class A stock so retired and cancelled. Thereupon, the secretary shall forward a certified copy of this resolution to the corporation which shall forthwith proceed, as transfer agent, to take the action indicated. The corporation shall advise the association and the Federal intermediate credit bank of the action taken, and should also advise the association of the appropriate entry to be made on the books of the association to record the transaction.

[SEAL]

S. M. GARWOOD,
Production Credit Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2080; Filed, July 7, 1937; 12:05 p. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 6th day of July, A. D., 1937.

IN THE MATTER OF AN OFFERING SHEET OF A ROYALTY INTEREST IN THE GULF-WISE-VINSON FARM, FILED ON MAY 24, 1937, BY GENERAL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LTD., RESPONDENT

ORDER FOR CONTINUANCE

The Securities and Exchange Commission, having been requested by its counsel for a continuance of the hearing in the above entitled matter, which was last set to be heard at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 6th day of July, 1937,¹ at the office of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and it appearing proper to grant the request;

It is ordered, pursuant to Rule VI of the Commission's Rules of Practice under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that the said hearing be continued to 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 20th day of July, 1937, at the same place and before the same trial examiner.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2083; Filed, July 7, 1937; 12:20 p. m.]

¹ 2 F. R. 1209 (DI).

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 6th day of July, A. D., 1937.

IN THE MATTER OF AN OFFERING SHEET OF PRODUCING LAND-OWNERS' ROYALTY INTERESTS IN THE SHELL-SANGER TRACT, FILED ON JUNE 16, 1937, BY PARK T. GRIMES, RESPONDENT

ORDER TERMINATING PROCEEDING AFTER AMENDMENT

The Securities and Exchange Commission, finding that the offering sheet described in the title hereof has been amended to cure the objections specified in the Temporary Suspension Order previously entered¹ in this proceeding;

It is ordered, pursuant to Rule 354 (c) of the General Rules and Regulations promulgated by the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that the amendment received at the office of the Commission on June 29, 1937, be effective as of June 29, 1937;

It is further ordered that the Temporary Suspension Order heretofore entered in this proceeding be, and hereby is, revoked, and said proceeding is terminated as of the effective date of said amendment.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2081; Filed, July 7, 1937; 12:20 p. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 6th day of July, A. D., 1937.

IN THE MATTER OF AN OFFERING SHEET OF PRODUCING LAND-OWNERS' ROYALTY INTERESTS IN THE OHIO-BUTTRAM-WINTERS TRACT, FILED ON JUNE 18, 1937, BY T. G. THOMPSON, RESPONDENT

ORDER TERMINATING PROCEEDING AFTER AMENDMENT

The Securities and Exchange Commission, finding that the offering sheet described in the title hereof has been amended to cure the objections specified in the Temporary Suspension Order previously entered² in this proceeding;

It is ordered, pursuant to Rule 354 (c) of the General Rules and Regulations promulgated by the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that the amendment received at the office of the Commission on June 29, 1937, be effective as of June 29, 1937;

It is further ordered that the Temporary Suspension Order heretofore entered in this proceeding be, and hereby is, revoked, and said proceeding is terminated as of the effective date of said amendment.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2082; Filed, July 7, 1937; 12:20 p. m.]

¹ 2 F. R. 1308 (DI).

² 2 F. R. 1319 (DI).

